

scientists from smaller colleges together with colleagues from the large research universities so that both could refresh their knowledge of current research findings and give and receive tips about effective teaching. Since that initial foray into educational improvement, the Association, under the leadership of Sheilah Mann, has developed an extraordinarily rich array of education programs, funded by private foundations and public agencies, designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning at all levels from K-12 to undergraduate, graduate, and continuing professional education.

Kirk also secured a number of grants to support other Association activities. For example, he negotiated a large multiyear grant from the Ford Foundation to support one of the Association's most successful ventures, the Congressional Fellowship Program. Years later, under Cathy Rudder's leadership, the Association received a large grant from MCI for a permanent endowment of the program.

During Kirk's tenure the Association also won grants to fund such activities as the orientation programs for newly elected members of Congress, seminars for leaders of state legislatures, selection of journalists for excellence in political reporting and bringing them together in summer seminars with leading political scientists. Other grants won by the Association under Kirk's leadership funded foreign political scientists' travel to and participation in APSA's annual meetings.

When Kirk took office, the National Science Foundation's program of fellowships and grants for the social and behavioral sciences did not include political science. Kirk, with the help of many political scientists and members of Congress who had benefited from the Congressional Fellowship Program, persuaded NSF to include political science. Consequently, since 1960, doctoral candidates in political science have received NSF grants for dissertation research, political science faculty members have received NSF research grants, and several multi-institutional grants

have been made, notably for the establishment and continuing support of the National Election Studies.

His experience with NSF prompted Kirk to have regular consultations with his counterparts in the national offices of other social science associations, and after several years of informal consultation the associations joined in establishing the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), which has since played a major role in advocating continued federal support for teaching and research in the social sciences.

Thus, Kirk had remarkable success in his many efforts to improve the quality, support, and public visibility and reputation of political science. No small part of his success came from the able and experienced staff he recruited for the national office. His style as an administrator was to choose good people, give them full responsibility for their assignments, refrain from peering over their shoulders when they were carrying out those assignments, and give them full psychological and logistical support. Walter Beach, Mark Ferber, Mae King, Sheilah Mann, Tom Mann, Nancy Ranney, John Stewart, and Maurice Woodard, among others, found working for him professionally enriching and personally rewarding. They and other staff members speak warmly of their loyalty and affection for him. Indeed, it is widely said that under Kirk's leadership the APSA national office became a model for its counterparts in other disciplines, several of which adapted Kirk's policies for the reorganization of their own offices and operations.

One of the sources for Kirk's great success as Executive Director was his experience and success as a teacher. During his service at the University of Minnesota (1935-1948), Kirk inspired a number of talented students not only to study political science but also to take an active part in politics. The best-known of these students was Hubert Humphrey, who often called on Kirk for counsel and support throughout his long and distinguished career. The list of Kirk's

Minnesota students also includes such eminent public figures as Orville Freeman, Max Kampelman, Arthur Naftalin, Richard Scammon, Elmer Staats, and Eric Sevareid, and such eminent academics as Herbert McClosky and Howard Penniman. Many other political scientists who never took a course from Kirk nevertheless regard themselves as his students as well as his friends—a group that certainly includes Heinz Eulau, Tom Mann, Warren Miller, Nelson Polsby, Jack Peltason, and Austin Ranney.

So every political scientist should remember Kirk's great contributions to our Association and profession. Those of us who were fortunate to know him personally will also remember Kirk's rich human qualities: his love of good food (especially provençal), good wine (any burgundy), good football teams (the Redskins), and good books (anything by Karl Popper and Harold Lasswell, but especially Popper's *The Open Society and Its Enemies*). We will also remember his unflappable disposition through many disciplinary disputes and organizational crises (it helped, someone once observed, that he was deaf in one ear). Perhaps most of all, we will remember how generously he gave us good counsel, warm friendship, and unfailing support.

In his essay *On Self-Reliance*, Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." Of no institution or man is that more true than of the American Political Science Association and Kirk. Much of what is good about teaching and research in political science and satisfying in the careers of political scientists is Kirk's legacy to us. We will never forget him.

Austin Ranney
University of California, Berkeley

James D. Cochrane

James D. Cochrane was born in 1938 in Cherokee, Iowa. He died on March 23, 1995, in New Orleans, after a long illness. He received his B.A. degree at Morningside College, in Sioux City, and his M.A.

and Ph.D. at the University of Iowa, where he was a student of Vernon Van Dyke.

Jim came to Tulane in 1966, after a year as Fellow at the Brookings Institution and another year at Western Michigan University. He was promoted to associate professor in 1968, and to professor in 1974.

He published extensively, particularly in his main fields of Latin American international relations and economic relations. A monograph, *The Politics of Regional Integration: the Central American Case*, appeared in 1969. He was co-author of *Political Culture and Foreign Policy in Latin America*, a book published in 1991. He wrote more than fifty articles, for such journals as the *Latin American Research Review*, the *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *International Organization*, the *Journal of Common Market Studies*, and *Current History*. Some of his work was in Spanish, for Latin American publications. In spite of his poor health in recent years, he maintained his writing and research. At the time of his death, two articles were under submission.

Particularly in his earlier years, Jim was active in academic governance. In the political science department he served on many committees, as the undergraduate and graduate advisor, and as acting chair. In the (then) College of Arts & Sciences he was elected to the Executive Committee, the Promotions and Tenure committee, the Grievance Committee, the Curriculum Committee, and a Constitution Revision Committee. At the University level, he served many years on the Student Conduct Committee. He was appointed JYA Professor-in-Charge in London during 1972-73.

Jim was a popular and effective teacher of both undergraduates and graduate students. He supervised numerous honors essays and M.A. theses, and more Ph.D. dissertations than any other person in the department. Foreign students, particularly, often expressed their gratitude for his intense concern for their academic progress and for his

readiness to spend long hours on the supervision of their writings.

Those of us who knew Jim during his many years at Tulane will remember him as a good colleague and a fine academician.

Henry L. Mason
Tulane University

Lewis Anthony Dexter

Lewis Anthony Dexter died March 28, 1995, at Durham, N.C., overtaken by illness while in the midst of new projects. Few social scientists have made telling impacts on so many different topics. Dexter is widely known among political scientists as co-author, with the late Raymond Bauer and the late Ithiel de Sola Pool, of *American Business and Public Policy*, which won the Woodrow Wilson Award in 1963. He employed for the book his special skill and tact as an interviewer of political leaders, techniques described in his *Elite and Specialized Interviewing* (1970); and he contributed to it his special knowledge of the ways in which Congressmen allocate their time among constituents, interest groups and others.

Dexter's intimate knowledge of these matters figured again in *How Organizations are Represented in Washington* (1969) and *The Sociology and Politics of Congress* (1969). He published several notable articles on local politics and a small book on politics in Watertown, Massachusetts (1981). But, he was also a pioneer in the study of the media, co-editing, with David Manning White, *People, Society and Mass Communications* (1964), and a pioneer, too, in the sociology of mental retardation, producing his highly original *Tyranny of Schooling: an Inquiry into the Problem of Stupidity* (1964).

This research record, enlarged by a host of perceptive and innovating articles on other topics that led Nelson Polsby to describe him as "one of the eight 'exemplary' social scientists of the last two generations," would normally have implied long tenure for Dexter in a peak academic post. However, as

one friend (David Riesman) has said of him, he was as "careless of his great talents" as he was of his material possessions—he had no use for excess baggage. He did not maintain a permanent home anywhere, although he had ample means to do so. His kit of clothes and personal effects was one that a graduate student would have found too scant and informal. He moved, almost throughout his career, from one university to another, as a self-described "itinerant visiting professor," at Hobart, the University of Florida, MIT, Harvard, Dalhousie, Brock and Guelph Universities in Canada, Berkeley, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Massachusetts at Boston, among other institutions. In 1972, he temporarily gave up his itinerant status to become a tenured Professor of Political Science at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, a position he retained for a decade before resuming his travels.

His path was not random or unprincipled. He taught at Talledega long before teaching at black colleges was a common liberal activity; he taught at Howard. Working for the Federal Government in Washington at the time of Pearl Harbor, he recruited Riesman to try to prevent the expulsion of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast. Often his strong principles, and undiplomatic tactics that belied both his political sophistication and his admiration for Lord Halifax, ("The Character of a Trimmer") brought him into conflict with campus authorities and accounted for some of his mobility. In academic crises, the tact he showed as an interviewer often gave way to his fierce sympathetic interest in causes and people he saw as underprivileged.

His principles included loyalty to friends and disinterested (and sometimes surprising) ideas about how universities should be run. The principles also were evident in his teaching: he gave enthusiastic encouragement to undergraduates with educationally limited backgrounds. He was as utterly without snobbery as he was without deference to power.

Dexter was born November 9,